THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
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DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1865. [No. 237.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	200 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We gather the following additional intelligence regarding the gallant defence and subsequent capture of Fort Fisher from the correspondence of the Baltimore *American*:

THE TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN.

The *Times* says:

Letters received in Washington from Gen. Thomas give a brief history of his Tennessee campaign. They show that he desired to accompany General Sherman to Atlanta, and through another officer the proper person to conduct affairs against Hood. Gen. Sherman, however, put full confidence and all the initiatory steps of the campaign were made in obedience to his orders. Gen. Thomas says the campaign would have been different if Sherman had not felt obliged to take the most of the cavalry in his department, and that Hood's escape with any part of his army was mainly due to that cause. He explains at length the reasons for his protracted delay in bringing Hood to a general engagement. Some part there of was due to the suggestions of General Sherman and orders from General Grant, and some part to the non-arrival of Gen. Smith's command from St. Louis, whose progress was delayed by storms and possibly bad roads. He also hoped by making the fight so far north to partly counterbalance in the pursuit (for he never contemplated the possibility of defeat) the deficiency of cavalry. He says the enemy's entire loss of guns in the whole campaign was 72, and that we have about 5,000 stand of his small arms, while he lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 19 general officers, about 1 700 killed, and between nine and eleven thousand prisoners, half of whom are wounded.

FURTHER OF OLD BLAIR'S "MISSION."

The Washington correspondents of the Northern press are full of speculations as to the result of the visit of Mr. Blair, Sr., to Richmond. The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday morning says:

We have received from a very high source a version of the result of the mission of Mr. Blair, as follows:

Mr. Blair only went to Richmond in his private capacity; was most kindly received, and had a conversation of an hour or so with Jefferson Davis; but that conversation, "without any result," was strictly private between gentlemen, and will not be divulged even to the President—certainly to no one else. Mr. Blair expected no result."

The *World's* despatch says:

Mr. Blair's arrival in Washington created considerable of a sensation, and the wildest rumors were seen afloat. Most of them took a shape indicative that Mr Blair had accomplished something. The most general one was based on the intimation of the Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday, that Jeff. Davis had offered to Mr. Blair to send Peace Commissioners to Washington. This evening Mr. Blair, sr., and his son Montgomery, late Postmaster General, called on President Lincoln and spent some time. What passed at this interview is as yet unknown to outsiders, but to the latter Mr. Blair has intimated very decidedly that he went on no official mission, and that he did not receive any official or semi-official communication while in Richmond. So far as is known of what he actually heard in Richmond relative to peace, it is believed that the tenor and details were consonant with the articles in the Richmond papers on the same subject, so frequently reproduced.

BUTLER AND FORT FISHER.

The Annapolis correspondent of the *American* thus details how Butler, the outlaw, was sneered at in the Maryland House of Delegates:

The news of the fall of Fort Fisher—and by the way of General Butler—which first reached this city through a special dispatch from the *American*, was first announced in the House of Delegates, and received with demonstrations of applause. The more grave Senators expressed their approbation in less boisterous terms than the gentlemen of the House, and all seemed gratified at the glorious news. Many inquiries and comments were indulged in as to the whereabouts and the opinion of Ben. Butler about the feasibility of taking Fort Fisher by assault, but I have yet to hear any one question the judgment of Lieutenant-General Grant in retiring the unsuccessful General to private life. All recognize his eminent and able administrative abilities as a Military Governor, as illustrated by his course in Baltimore and New Orleans, but at the head of a squadron in the field, think he is out of place.

Another correspondent of the *American*, writing off Fort Fisher, gives the following account of how this disgraced vagabond was hooted at and ridiculed by the negroes of Terry's command:

Our immense fleet kept on this coast is now no longer required, and can be sent elsewhere to aid in subduing the rebellion. General Terry brought with him the same troops who had been humbled and mortified by General Butler, and the hearty cheers which they last night gave for their commanding officer and Admiral Porter, and groans for Gene al Butler evinced the feelings with which they entered upon the task assigned them by Gen. Grant.

GUERILLAS NEAR WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch says:

Yesterday the train bound to Fairfax was fired into by a party of guerillas, between Springfield and Accotink Bridge. The conductor was informed by the captain commanding at Springfield that there were some guerillas in the vicinity, and he was on his guard. When first seen they were putting timber on the track, and the engineer at once reversed the engine and saved the train. Some shot struck the smoke-stack, but no other damage was done.

BUTLER IN THE HEROICS.

A Washington despatch says;

General Butler was for four hours before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day, and gave a complete history of his campaigns, including events at Wilmington and on the James river.

The committee will also summon Lieutenant Gen. Grant and Admiral Porter to appear before them, and give their testimony on several important questions which have arisen in connection with Gen. Butler's testimony.

While Gen. Butler was in the act of offering his testimony, the salute of the capture of Fort Fisher was fired. On learning the cause of the firing, he raised his hand, saying, "Thank God for that victory."

RAYMOND ON SHERMAN.

The able strategist and profound tactician, in a frock coat and beaver hat, who manage the columns of the New York *Times*, thus maps out Grant's "stupendous combinations," and prepares the Yankee mind for Sherman's future movements.

General Sherman, with that iron-clad army of his, has lately been making significant demonstrations toward various important points in the State of South Carolina; and the opinion of his forthcoming campaign that is generally entertained is, that he will strike across the Carolinas as he struck across Georgia, and join Gen. Grant in Virginia, in which State our great combined army will make the final assault upon the last remaining army of the Southern rebellion. The vastness of this scheme is such as to lead timid people to doubt its feasibility; but in view of what Sherman has already accomplished, and in the light of his remark recently made at Savannah, that his "army can now march anywhere over the South and do anything," we see no reason to doubt that the work can and will be done.

Now, if Jeff. Davis looks at his map, he will at once see that if General Sherman takes Branchville, which he is now threatening, both Charleston and Columbia will be in a very bad way, and the next points, on his northward march would be Kingsville and Florence. When at the latter point he would neatly have got across one of the Carolinas, and the broad surface of the Old North State would lie before him. The vast importance of Wilmington in his onward march is now evident at a glance. It lies in a direct line by railroad, east of Florence, and would at once furnish Sherman a new base and starting point in his onward march through North Carolina. In this view it is that we see by far the greatest importance of our success at Wilmington, and by far the greatest necessity for the capture of the city itself.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL GENS. VAUGHN AND BRECKENRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 17. Rebel deserters who came into Knoxville on the 12th inst; state that Gen. Vaughn, with 700 men, all he had left, was at Bristol on the 4th inst.

Gen. Breckinridge, with his command, had gone to the valley of Virginia, and it was thought would not return.

It is reported that rebels have commenced repairing the damage to the salt works by Stoneman, during his late raid into Southwest Virginia.

Brig. Gen. Ammen has resigned, and Brig. Gen Tilson is now in command at Knoxville.

The most perfect quiet now exists throughout East Tennessee.

WHO WILL MAKE A GOOD WIFE.—When you see a young woman who rises early, sets the table and prepares her father's breakfast cheerfully, depend upon it, that she will make a good wife.—You may rely upon it that she possesses a good disposition and a kind heart.

When you see a young woman just out of bed at nine o'clock, leaning with her elbow on the table, gasping and sighing, "Oh, how dreadfully I feel," rely upon it, she will not make a good wife. She must be lazy and mopish.

When you see a girl with a broom, in her hand sweeping the floor, with a rubbing board or a clothes line in her hand, you may put it down that she is industrious, and will make a very good wife for somebody.

When you see a girl with a novel in her left hand, and a fan in her right, shedding tears, you may be sure that she is unfit for a wife. Happiness and misery are before you; which will you choose?

INFAMOUS.—The Chatanooga *Gazette* says Captain Henderson, the leader of a band of guerillas, who has been on the Atlanta Road for the past three months, with thirteen of his men, were captured and hung near Chattanooga recently by Yankee soldiers.

Aristotle was asked what were the advantages of learning. He replied, "it is an ornament to a man in prosperity, and a refuge to him in adversity."

Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and education must finish him.—*Locke.*

All false practises and affectations of knowledge are more odious to God, and deserve to be so to men, than any want or defect of knowledge can be.—*Sprat.*

Men are more inclined to ask curious questions than to obtain necessary instruction.

Any one may do a casual act of good nature; but a continuation of them shows it a part of the temperament.

Adversity is the trial of principle, without it, a man hardly knows whether he is honest or not.—*Fielding.*

Men are never so ridiculous for the qualities they have, as for those they they effect to have.—*Charron.*

An unjust acquisition is like a barbed arrow, which must be drawn backward with horrible anguish, or else will be your destruction.—*Taylor.*

The man who tied a knot in a cord of wood wishes to know if you ever heard a hay cock crow.

Charity is an eternal debt, and without limit.

We open the hearts of others when we open our own.

The heart ought to give charity when the hand cannot.

We pass our life in deliberation, and we die upon it.

Jules Gerard, the famous lion-killer, has been drowned in attempting to cross the River Jong, in Africa. He was born of poor parents, at Pignan, Var, June 14, 1817, so that he was in his forty-eighth year.

SHEETING AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND COMmission Store, on Friday evening at 7 1-2 o'clock.
400 yards heavy Brown 4-4 and 7-8 Sheetings, by the piece or bale, and other goods.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
January 26, 236 2t Auctioneer.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A Military and Classical Finishing School.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN MARCH 1st, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendant.
Oaks, N. C.
January 20, 1865. 40—w8*.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 18, 1865.

To the Farmers of Wake,
Orange and Chatham Counties:

I RESPECTFULLY APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF Wake, Orange and Chatham counties, to bring in their surplus corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetre; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durhams, W. P. Ward; Hillsboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
January 19, 1865. 230—12t.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE APplication to the General Assembly at its next session, to have the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated.

JULIUS WILCOX.
Jan. 12, 1865. 224—1m.

Hark! I hear an angel sing;
Ang ls now are on the wing,
And their voices, singing clear,
Tell us that the Spring is near.
Canst thou hear them, gentle one?
Dost thou see the glorious sun
Rising higher in the sky
As each day, as each day it passes by?
Hark! I hear an angel sing, &c.

Just beyond yon cliff of snow
Silver rivers brightly flow;
Smiling worlds and fields are seen
Mantled in a robe of green.
Birds, and bees, and brooks, and flowers,
Tell us all of vernal hours;
There the birds are weaving lays
For the happy, the happy spring-time days,
Just beyond yon cliff of snow, &c.

Look! oh look! the southern sky
Mirrors flowers of every dye;
Children tripping o'er the plain,
Spring is coming back again.
Spring is coming, shouts of glee,
Singing birds on bush and tree;
And the bees, with their merry hums,
For the spring time comes, it comes, it comes.
Hark! I hear an angel sing, &c.

[Does the reader see anything but a little ditty in these verses? The Yankee Government sees a Gunpowder Plot in it. It was set to music and sung by a certain Society called the Haydyn Association in Baltimore. Whereupon the association was broken up and the musicians arrested. It appears that the Provost Marshal discovered Treason in the italicised verse. Such is liberty in Free Maryland.]

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, A NEGRO MAN R 21 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, good face, quick spoken, black, had on when he left home a blue home-made hat, brown frock coat, by name ERASMUS, raised by Washington Wilkerson, in Mecklenburg county, Va. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail, or for his delivery to me. He was sent to the breastworks at Weldon, and the last heard from him he was making his way towards Weldon.

L. A. BLANKINSHIP.
Young's Cross Roads, Jan. 25, 1865. 235—4t*

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 16, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Ins. Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.

W. E. PIERCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

War Department, C. S.,
RICHMOND, December 19, 1865.

Persons who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes, at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired, in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for Government use without contract.

(Signed) J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Q. M. General's Office,
December 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.

(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
228—12t. Q. M. General.

$2000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent So. Express Company.
January 17, 1865. 228—tf.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " dozen.	10 00
" " single copy.	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 216—tf.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
January 9, 1865. 221—tf.

JOHN D. HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.
Also, 100 Carpenters.
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.
Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
BY
THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER FOR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS,

Price, per hundred,	$30 00
per dozen,	4 50
per single copy,	50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, social meetings, the camp, &c.,

per hundred,	60 00.
per dozen,	9 00
per single copy,	1 00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, in Press.

We can also furnish all MUSIC published in the South. Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

Address,
Rev. A. R. RAVEN.
October 27, 1864. 161—

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE HILLSBORO' for the army in Virginia, by the way of Danville, on Wednesday the 25th instant. All boxes properly marked and weighed will be taken charge of and delivered.
The boxes sent to Kirkland's and Clingman's Brigades were sold at auction, and I am prepared to pay to the persons who sent them the amount for which they were sold.

W. A. THOMPSON.
January 20, 1865. 231—tf.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTION & COMMIS. MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, SO licit consignments.
They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFER TO
C. Dewey and W. H. Jones, Cashiers, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McDean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
Jas. S. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch Morton & Co., Richmond.
Jan. 12, 1865. 124-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING 160 ACRES, FOUR miles east of Graham and two miles east of Haw River Depot, and only half mile from the N. C. Central railroad, and bounded in part by the waters of Back, Otter and Quaker creeks.
Terms: $5,000 in Bank Notes or $1,500 in a note payable on demand. For further particulars, address

W. F. BASON,
Haw River, N. C. R. R.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!

P. Q. M. OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., January 19, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22d DAY of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.
Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.

W. E. PIERCE,
230—12t. Capt. and A. Q. M.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W. H. Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEEMS
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 203—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 225—tf.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, Housewives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $5 for 3 months. Single copies 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

NOTICE.

Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT. WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson and he says he ran away from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.

G. W. CORBET, Jailor.
December 28, 1864. 37—w6m.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 10th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED GAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed diverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading Journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as can not be excelled on this continent.

The well-known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
jan 18—8t Richmond, Va.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.			1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar			1	2	3	4	
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
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1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
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	31						

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake, do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Gold boro', on 8th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, Jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, Jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof. Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Settle, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any if there be no widow, secondly, the child or children, if there be such; if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claim made or claimant be a child or children of the deceased, and no, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimant's Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commissioner.

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

FRIDAY MORNING JANUARY 27, 1865

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. In the *Senate*, yesterday, resolutions in reference to impressment by the Confederate Government, were discussed to the hour of adjournment.

In the *House*, Mr Carter's peace resolutions, the special order for the day, were postponed till Tuesday next at 12, m.

A RANK, FETID partyism, distroyed or disrupted the old government—once the best in the world—and the same demon of party will, we fear, engulf or shake the new one ere it stands squarely on its feet. It is beyond concealment that the worm at the root of the republic, is partyism—partyism.

The Government was conceived and shaped, and brought forth chiefly by those who had pursued to the death the only really Conservative organism known to the country. Having everything their own way for years, they would brook no thwarting, bear no check, suffer no dictation, make no terms, but "rule or ruin."

At every stage of the controversy which raged for years between the North and South, before the revolution, we failed to regard secession as a remedy for the evils we suffered in any other light than as an egregious blunder—a partizan experiment, which end as it might would inevitably bring with it the most fearful cost, and entail upon the experimenters, calamities for which generations to come might not find a remedy.

Yet when we found ourself forced into the current, whose headlong rapids furnished no bottom or boulder to cling to, but must yield to the dire necessity which was forced upon us, our policy was to keep within the prescribed limits of the current, and float on till we could find anchorage, avoiding on the one hand the rocks of needless crimination, or the quicksands of strife and contention on the other. It would be well we think, if all thoughtful Conservatives would adopt the same rule.

We might admit for the argument that it is not easy to do this—that our very patriotism if not Conservatism, will not allow us to float on. Nay, it may be, if we were willing to do so, we will not be allowed that luxury. This same "rule or ruin party," it is said, is at the helm and will not allow simple quiescence. You must not think or speak or differ with them, or you will be ostracised.

Moreover it is alleged that in the selection of the Chief to manage this new order of things the lot fell upon one who is a most perfect embodiment of the old "rule or ruin" party, and that smugre all remonstrance, he still treads in the old path—that none but the initiated—none who cannot utter the Shibboleth of the party will be trusted. Only those "who began the revolution should conduct it," is the watchword That a surveillance is kept up over the words and actions and thoughts of those who differ with them—that depreciating reflections upon their loyalty are indulged—the most offensive and injurious legislation is kept up—secret sessions of the Congress—gag laws—the suspension of the sacred privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus, are too monstrous to be borne. All these, it is alleged, have aroused the slumbering fires of party among the Conservatives and is it to be wondered at?

Much of this may be so, and more is the pity. We have heard of "fighting fire with fire," but never heard of its being extinguished in this way; of "a hair of the hound being good for the wound," but never knew of a cure from it yet. Our friends may have been tauntingly provoked to opposition.

They may have borne long, and beyond the point of forbearance, but still, forbearance in this case, is a virtue. The questions at issue have nothing to do with party. They concern the destinies of peoples and nations, and generations yet unborn.

A good people are in the convulsive throes of revolution—the struggle is for life The country is at stake. The ship groans and creaks at every joint—the sea is rough and tempestuous. The crisis is at hand. All hands must be on deck, and each man must be at his post. What if the captain and mates and pilot and helm man are churlish and obstinate and impracticable, still the ship is in danger and must be saved. Let all else be subordinate to save the ship. Let no mutiny arise among the crew, no discord, no retaliation. Let us wait till she is brought into port before we settle up old scores.

But it is objected the ship cannot be saved by a party. Our whole people must put their hands to the work. Very true. We need all at work. We must be united or we cannot succeed. If those who have the control are obstinate and will persist in ignoring those who differ with them, is it best to attempt to checkmate them, by arraying party against party?

Should the cause be jeoparded by those efforts which, under other circumstances, would be justifiable?

We hope that light is beginning to beam upon our rulers. That those who have controlled the revolution begin to see their faults in heretofore ignoring the counsels of those who differ with them. That they begin to see that all the wisdom and prudence of the country is not on their side. We hope that future developments will show that those who have had the control, are becoming convinced that Conservatives are generally as wise, if not more so, than themselves; that they are as loyal, as sound in principle, as devoted to the country, as they are.—If such indications are exhibited, let Conservatives meet them in a proper spirit. Let all considerations, merely partizan, be laid aside, and let all join heart and hand in the effort to save from ruin, the rights and liberties which God has given us.

A YANKEE RAID. A friend of ours in Eastern North Carolina, writing under date of the 24th inst, says:

"There is certainly a Yankee raid to Weldon or Halifax, as six thousand Yankees landed at Colerain, sent thirty or forty cavalry to Harrellsville, who captured three of Capt. Beamon's men and returned. We captured one of their men.

A report now reaches us that the whole party 1,500 cavalry, 4 000 infantry, and 15 pieces of artillery are advancing by Rich Square."

We presume that the authorities are properly informed, and looking after the affairs in that quarter.

DEATH OF B. A. KITTRELL.—Benjamin A Kittrell Esq., of Lexington, died some two weeks ago at his house in that place. He was a young gentleman of liberal University education and was largely read in polite and elegant literature. He had not been at the bar for many years; but he had made considerable reputation as a clear headed counsellor. Socially, he was a gentleman of a genial and sunny nature. He was fond of his friends and a true hearted companion. All who knew him will mourn, that he passed so early from this theatre of action to the eternal home of mankind.—*Greene. Patriot.*

ENCOURAGING.—The rapid removal of cotton from the city, under the recent order of Major General D. H. Hill, to a place where it can be burned, should the exigency require it, and of the machinery of the powder works to a place of safety, is calculated to inspire confidence in the community that our enemies will not attempt the capture of a point where they have nothing to expect but stubborn resistance and a bloody fight.—*Constitutionalist.*

PRICE'S MISSOURI CAMPAIGN.—We find a paragraph floating in our exchanges, giving, on the authority of officers from General Smith's head quarters, statements of the fruits of General Price's Missouri campaign. According to these all the objects of the campaign were accomplished, but it is sensibly added: "Price left Missouri at the wrong moment He withdrew in time to give Thomas fifteen or twenty thousand men, and these very men have completely frustrated Hood's movements in Tennessee. Had Price continued to threaten Missouri, Hood would have passed through Nashville and blockaded the Ohio weeks ago." This is true. Had there been concert of action between our armies, as was possible, a large portion of the troops so rapidly concentrated under Thomas would have been occupied elsewhere.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We violate no confidence in stating, as we do upon adequate authority, that the House of Representatives has not devoted thirty minutes of all its secret sessions since the commencement of the present term to the consideration of peace propositions. This statement will relieve the House and reassure the country, and is therefore due to both.

We are, of course, not to be understood in the above saying that no propositions have been presented; for the contrary has been disclosed in the debates of the House. We are satisfied, however, from what we have learned of the spirit of that body, that there is no danger whatever of the passage of any irregular measures however honestly proposed. Both Houses have just adopted a resolution which speaks to the country in the language of unfaltering heroism and determined purpose; and that resolution may be taken as the key to its legislation on whatever subjects.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

FROM MEXICO.

A Monterey letter to the Meridian *Clarion* says:

Gen. Almonte is now the great Marshal of the Court and Minister of the Empire. Hon. Pierre Soule has arrived in Mexico on a mission for the Confederate States. On the frontier, the authorities are more friendly to the Confederacy. Gen. Fonine Lopez, a Spaniard by birth, is awaiting in Monterey the return of Gen. Mejia, to proceed to the line of the Rio Grande. He is to have 3 000 men, and his headquarters will be at Piedras Negras.

OUR STATE—OUR SOLDIERS.

No man can blame our State, if we are subjugated, exterminated, or the old government is reconstructed. Our State has done her duty nobly and generously. No evil-whisperer can say it is the fault of our soldiers. Never! They have fought gallantly, suffered patiently, endured heroically.—Where is the solution of this proposition to be found? In the management of the Richmond administration and the sneaking and skulking conduct of the men who were foremost in breaking up the old government. No cabinet position was tendered to such men as Gov. Graham, Hon. J. A. Gilmer, Hon. John Bell, Judge Shankey and other great and distinguished whigs and patriots. We mention this not in the way of recrimination, not in a spirit of captiousness, but as a fact, a stubborn truth, which the hardest cheeked sycophant of power and party cannot deny materially, some of these influential and able men entered Congress, but who put them there? The secessionists? No, never! The honest, patriotic, true people of the South Their influence is beginning to be felt; their wisdom to be heeded; and even in these dark days of the Revolution the people began to hope for a cessation of arms, a stanching of blood shed, and the dawn of smiling and blessed peace From the short speech of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, made in the Senate a few days ago, he and others seemed determined that this carnival of death shall stop; that timeserving politicians shall give place to ripe and prudent statesmanship and diplomacy. This we have desired all the while, and with hearts full of thankfulness we welcome proper efforts for peace.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

FROM SAVANNAH.—A gentleman who has just arrived from below reports to the Augusta *Chronicle* that the Federal Secretary of War issued an order to Gen Sherman to send out of the city out of the lines all the wives of the Confederate officers. Gen. Sherman, it is said, declared that the order was an inhuman one, and that he would not obey it.

It is said that the Central Railroad is in complete order to No Four and a Half forty-five miles from Savannah—and that trains run daily.

GEN. MCCLELLAN GOING TO EUROPE.—George B McClellan procured yesterday, a U. S. Collector's office in New York, a passport to go to Europe in steamer China. He also at the same time, paid his war tax of $195 75 on an income of $3 915. His pay as a major general last year was $4,173, and from other sources $342, amounting in all to $4,515, from which was made a deduction of $500.—*N. Y. News.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26th, 1865.

Resolutions and memoriols in the case of Dr. Henry P Ritter, transmitted from the House, were read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Matthews introduced a bill to amend "an act to increase the the efficiency of the Home Guard.

Resolutions to procure exemption from military service of millers and artizans, in order to serve the public were not agreed to.

The bill to make robbery of dwelling houses in the day time a capital offence being before the Senate, was, after a lengthy discussion of the question whether the punishment were not too severe for the crime, laid on the table, by yeas 25 nays 14.

The special order—resolutions in reference to impressments by the Confederate Government, with a proposed amendment to strike out the second and third resolutions—being under consideration. Mr. Odom strenuously opposed the adoption of the amendment contending that the manner in which the impressment laws were executed was both "galling" and "ominious."

Mr. Courts said he should vote for the amendment, and in case it failed, should then vote against the whole measure. The object of these two resolutions—the second and the third—he could not but think was to cast slurs upon the authorities at Richmond.

Mr Ward deemed the impressment laws necessary, and defended them on the ground of their great utility. At the conclusion of his remarks,

Mr. Dick proceeded to address the Senate at length on the pending resolutions, opposing the proposed amendment to strike out the second and third, and reviewing the general course of the administration, in proof of his position that they needed to be spoken to plainly. In the course of his animadversions he dwelt particularly on the facts that Wilmington—the most important place in the South—had been left with a garrison of only 8000 when North Carolina had furnished 120,000 troops; that representatives even in their own State could not travel unmolested without procuring papers like negroes, and that irresponsible congressional delegations from Kentucky and Missouri had power to force upon North Carolina laws wholly abhorrent to her. In conclusion he declared he had no idea of giving up the liberties of the State of North Carolina to either Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis, and said that as Xenophon and the Ten Thousand, after years of battle and suffering, cried out at last the sea! the sea! so the people of the South were clamoring for peace! peace!

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Shepherd in the chair.

The Committee on privileges and elections reported that in the contested election case for the county of Northampton, no fraud appeared on the part of either contestant but in the returns appeared such informality as led them to doubt who was in reality elected, Wherefore they submitted resolutions to declare the seat for Northampton vacant, to provide for a new election to fill the same, and to allow the present contestants (Messrs. Rogers and Calvert) the legislative wages and *per diem* during their attendance during the session.

Mr. Grissom introduced resolutions to provide for the appointment by each Sheriff of a Deputy, to declare such Deputy a State officer, and to call upon the Governor, in the case of such officer being conscripted, to demand his return to his official duties. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Newbegan Creek, (and on motion of Mr. Bunbury Chowan river), and to amend the 101st chap. Revised Code, passed under a suspension of the rules, their second and third readings.

The bill to exempt the Mayor, Commissioners and certain municipal officers of the City of Raleigh from Home Guard duty being under consideration,

Mr. Bunbury moved it be so amended as to extend its provisions to all incorporate towns in the State. Agreed to.

Mr. McAden moved a further amendment to include farmers selling produce at schedule rates to soldiers families, and those who were the heads of families of four children. Agreed to and the bill was then tabled for the present

On motion the consideration of resolutions introduced by Mr. Carter on the subject of peace—the special order for the day, was postponed till Tuesday next at 12 m., and the House then adjourned.

A GOOD ONE.—A friend of ours, says the Jackson *Mississippian*, who is always on the alert for amusing instances, as well as being a jolly, whole-souled fellow, gives us the following original anecdote in relation to an enthusiastic Baptist minister, having since been promoted to a Captaincy in the militia, holding forth at a revival, who concluded his description of the beauties of heaven as follows:

"My dear brethren there will be heard no more the thundering roar of cannon, the loud roar of the mortar, the bursting of the bomb in the air, nor the sharp crack of the rifle; and what is better my brethren, *there will be no Yankees in that celestial city.*"

The Grecians annihilated the immense horde of Persians who sought to enslave their classic and beauti of land; the Prussians, actuated by feelings of loyalty or patriotism, saved their country from a powerful confederation formed for her partition after seven years of warfare; the Scotch under Robert Bruce defeated the English at Bannockburn, and re-established their independence; the Portuguese forced the Spanish Government to acknowledge Portugal an independent power; after a bloody and prolonged struggle of eight years, our ancestors forced Great Britain to relinquish her claims on the American colonies; if the people of the Confederate States but perform their duty to the Government of their choice, says the *Pacificator*, the tide of invasion which is now rising will subside and the pestiferous freight borne upon its bosom will enrich our lands, and the Confederate States will shine forth as one of the most powerful sovereignties in the galaxy of nations.

The town of Esmeralds, Equador, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 9th of December. Loss $100,000,

Friday, the 22d of February is appointed a day of universal fasting and prayer throughout the Confederacy.

THE IDEA OF PEACE—"UNCONDITIONAL" SUBJUGATION.

The New York *Times* has an editorial upon the recent peace mission of Mr. Blair, and comments on the expression in the *Tribune* that the Confederates would be convinced by what Blair had to say that the Yankee Government did not demand "an unconditional surrender." The *Times* is the organ of Seward (who is, in fact, the Lincoln Government), and the following extract may not be uninteresting as an exposition of the views of that politician:

Our great objection to volunteer and irresponsible negotiations of any sort is, that they inspire doubts in the rebel mind of our sincerity and determination of our Government in regard to the rebellion. We have always demanded an "unconditional surrender" as the sole condition of peace. The President has uniformly insisted that the rebels must *cease fighting* if they wished for peace; whenever they would do that, he has promised peace and a libral consideration of all complaints and claims; but *until* they do it they cannot hope for peace upon terms or conditions of any sort.—The Baltimore Convention endorsed this position, and the people ratified it by an overwhelming majority in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Now, if Mr. Blair has given Jeff. Davis to understand, by private assurances, or hints or suggestions of any sort, that our Government is disposed to abandon this position—that it "does *not* now insist on an unconditional surrender," but is willing to discuss terms and conditions, and thus to admit their right to prescribe such conditions of peace, he has, in our judgment, very seriously damaged the Union cause, and postponed the very object he sought to advance. For just so far as his assurances have any effect at all, they lead to the belief that our Government is insincere in its declarations—that it is not disposed to prosecute the war until the rebellion is crushed, but it is really ready to accept peace upon such terms and conditions as the South may desire. The evident effect of such a conviction is to encourage the rebels to prolong the war, and thus postpone that unconditional surrender, without which peace is out of the question.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The decline in gold has been very rapid within the past four days. On Thursday the brokers refused to buy at fifty, and a number of the hoarders of specie were upon the street anxious to sell. Yesterday gold was very dull at forty-seven and eight In the afternoon, several small sums were sold at the latter price, though the market, at a late hour, had a downward tendency.

Several causes have combined to bring about this effect:—the strenuous measures recommended by Mr. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury, to Congress: the decided action of that body in determining, by a vote of forty three yeas, to thirty one nays, to seize all the cotton and tobacco in the Confederacy, on Government account; and the closing of the port of Wilmington.

The scheme of finance now determined upon and likely to be carried into effect, may be comprehensively stated thus: The cotton and tobacco of the country, having been made the property of the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury will proceed under act of Congress, to borrow specie, giving cotton and tobacco as security. This specie will be speedily applied to the redemption of a large portion of the Confederate notes now afloat at a moderate discount. No more notes to be issued by the Department; but the incoming currency to be used for Government expenditure or cancelled. The cotton and tobacco seized will be paid for in Confederate money at the market rates (gold being the basis), at the rate of discount fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the redemption of the currency. An effort will be made to reduce the volume of the currency to a certain amount, and, if possible, to prevent its increase. This course of policy, although not formally entered upon, has nevertheless, already been somewhat effective.

The fall of Fort Fisher, and the subsequent closing of the port of Wilmington, though deemed disastrous in a military point of view, has necessarily diminished the value of gold by lessening the demand. The public are not aware of the vast amount of influence exercised over the gold market by the operations of the blockade running at Wilmington From twenty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars in gold were required to meet the weekly demands of the buyers, and nearly all the gold drawn from the market flowed out through the channel. On Monday morning last, one thousand dollars in gold were sold at sixty-two and a half in Confederate money for one in specie. Two hours afterward came the news of the fall of Fort Fisher. Immediately gold rose to seventy one, and for several days continued to advance, through the combined influence of the brokers, till it reached seventy six; but here it stopped, and has since had a steady downward tendency.

So far, then, as the monetary affairs of the Confederacy are concerned, our prospects are brighter than for many days past; and should our currency continue to improve under the wholesome treatment now advised and in contemplation, our prospects in other points of view cannot grow worse.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE NEWS.

Mr. James A. Seddon has resigned the Portfolio of War. We have not been able to learn that his successor has been appointed, though several prominent gentlemen are spoken of as likely to be appointed. Among these are General Braxton Bragg, General Breckinridge, and Senator Hill of Georgia. There is a report that the place had been offered to General Breckinridge but that he declined to accept unless he was allowed to select his Commissary General. It is understood that Mr Seddon was induced to resign by action taken by the Virginia Congressional delegates. These gentlemen, it appears, sent into the President an official announcement that they had lost confidence in all the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Trenholm, and asked for a change. Mr. Seddon being informed of this action, immediately sent in his resignation.

TWO important measures, recently passed by Congress, were made public on Saturday. One is the bill providing for the appointment of a "General-in-Chief" of the Confederate Armies. This provides that the General-in-Chief shall have charge of the armies of the Confederacy. Whether this implies the power to select the generals who shall command those armies is a matter of doubt. It also repeals the law providing a staff for the General assigned to duty at Richmond. General Bragg now holds the position referred to. The bill has not, as yet, been approved by the President. The other measure is the resolution recommending the assignment of General Joseph E Johnston to the command of the Army of Tennessee.

Five hundred returned Confederate prisoners, who arrived at Varina on Friday, reached the city last night on our flag-of-truce boat from Boulware's landing.

By the same boat, Mr. Francis P. Blair, Sr., peace commissioner returned to this city Nothing has transpired as to the objects of his mission; but of course it has reference to peace negotiations, and this has grown out of his former visit. He is a guest of Captain Hatch, at the residence of the latter, corner of Fourth and Leigh streets.

The Hon. H. S. Foote, of Tennessee, left the city yesterday morning by the Fredericksburg train, *en route* for Prince George county, Virginia.—*Richmond Dispatch, 22d.*

Gen. Custis Lee has been made a Major-General, and will take charge of a division which has been formed for him.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by C. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, January 25.

The Confederate fleet in the James river attempted to pass the obstructions at the head of Parragus Island yesterday. The wooden gunboat *Drury* carrying one gun run aground, was abandoned and blown up. The ironclad *Fredericksburg* passed the obstructions, but returned in consequence of the *Virginia* and *Richmond* moving upon the shoals between Dutch Gap Canal and Howlett's They got off at high tide and returned with the *Fredericksburg* to their usual moorage.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.

Our scouts report that the enemy near Pocotaligo have withdrawn a short distance. A large body of troops from Savannah are reported moving on the Augusta road. The object of the latter movement not yet ascertained.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1865.

Mr. Baker, of Florida, offered a resolution that the Doorkeeper be authorized to pay out of the Senate contingent fund postage on letters and papers addressed, unpaid to the members of the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. Graham offered a resolution which was agreed to, that the Postal Committee inquire whether law or regulation beyond those now established is necessary to insure the prompt transmission to the vested authority of the United States of letters and other mail matter addressed to prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy.

Mr Graham presented resolutions of the North Carolina Legislature urging the passage of a law to allow pay to soldiers discharged from the army on account of being disabled, such as is given to those who are placed on the retired list, but not actually discharged; also a resolution of the same, urging the brigading in brigades from their State of all North Carolina troops.

These resolutions were referred to the Military Committee and ordered to be printed

Also, a resolution of the same relative to the expenses of executing the conscript law in North Carolina.

Mr Sparrow, of Louisiana, reported a bill to amend the act entitled "an act to provide and organize a general staff for armies in the field, to serve during the war," approved Jan. 14, 1864. Laid over till Monday.

On motion, by Mr. Burnett, the Senate resolved into secret session.

The doors being opened, it was announced that the injunction of secrecy had been removed from the following Senate bill and Senate resolution, which had been passed by both Houses of Congress:

"A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A GENERAL IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer who shall be known and designated as General-in-Chief, and who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and who, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

"SECTION 2. That the act providing a staff for the general who may be assigned to duty at the seat of Government is hereby repealed, and that the General-in-Chief who may be appointed under the provision of this act shall have a staff not less than that now allowed a general in the field, to be assigned by the President, or to be appointed by him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

"*Resolved*, (*the House of Representatives concurring.*) That if the President will assign General Joseph E. Johnston to the command of the Army of Tennessee, it will, in the opinion of the Congress of the Confederate States, be hailed with joy by the army and receive the approval of the country."

The Rev. Dr. Hawks, we understand, has resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, Baltimore, and returned to New York, as the associate-Rector, with the Rev. Dr. Seabury, of the Church of the Annunciation. Doubtless his faithfull devotion to the South has again caused his removal. The last accounts from him, in Baltimore, were that the Federal authorities were harrassing him. His great popularity and power, as an orator, made him especially obnoxious to the Administration, and the result seems to have been what his friends, for some time, have feared. The associate Rectors are in sympathy, each with the other, in regard to both their ecclesiastical and political views. Dr. Seabury is the author of one of the ablest works in defence of American Slavery, ever published—probably the very ablest. Both are men of great power; and the congregation to whom they minister is blessed "far above the common walks of men."—*Church Intelligencer*

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—It is said, by the New York *Herald* that the rebels have a new and very formidable ram nearly completed on the Roanoke river, in North Carolina, which they design to shortly move down that stream simultaneously with the descent of the Neuse river by one which they have at Kinston, and it is probably intended that while the latter makes an attack on the Union forces at Newbern the former shall attempt to regain possession of Plymouth. Efforts are being made by our forces at the latter place to raise the sunken Albemarle, and if this endeavor should succeed it is thought that with her and a light-draught monitor which is expected to arrive, the rebel attack can easily be repulsed.

A MISTAKE.—The reported capture of Hood's wagon and pontoon train is untrue. The drivers were stampeded by some Confederate cavalry, but the trains are safe.

New Advertisements.

A FURNISHED BED ROOM SUITABLE FOR ONE OR two gentlemen can be had by immediate application to MRS. THOMAS CARTER.
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